REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,336.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	5 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1875 at 4 P. M.

	Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves Negapatam	11
,, Carwar	Nov. 1	,, Pondicherry	12
,, Mangalore	2	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	3	,, Musulupatam	15
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Coconada	16
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Alleppey	7	,, False Point	19
,, Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
,, Coombo	9		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Means, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Gunder	4	,, Fao	17
,, Jask	7	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bahrein	20
,, Linga	11	,, Linga	24
,, Bahrein	11	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	11	,, Muscat	28
,, Fao	13	,, Kurrachee	Dec.
,, Mahomerah	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6
Arrive Busreh	14		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Means, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. FUTTIALLA 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 1st November, 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 26th October 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Soria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
MARIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Tons. H.P.

Cargo Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000, 220, about 8th Nov. 1875

All her accommodation for Passengers is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent,
6, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
					Nov.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	29th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	2d	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	13th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain J. H. Torbock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 19th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,977 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoth, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday. Wednesday.
EUROPA 2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA 2260 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Rose.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MARBLE WORKS ON THE PAREL ROAD.

SALE of the Stock-in-Trade and Household Furniture of the late Mr. Charles Drury.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, instant, sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 P.M. at the Marble Works on the Parel Road, the remaining of the extensive stock-in-trade and household furniture of the late Mr. Charles Drury, Marble Mason, consisting of floriciated crosses, Roman and Saxon wheel crosses, marble monulist tombs, plain and ornamental headstones, bluestone vault covers, American granite, Porebunder, Sahabad and Coorla stones, coffin and coffin furniture, rough bluestones, very handsome large size marble flower-vases and drapery vases, marble and bluestone column, black and white weighing scale, block and slab marbles, round and oblong marbles, table tops, teak planks, tapa and dies, cast iron railings, spare iron wheels, cart wheels, lauries, hearse, hammers, chisels, crowbars, files, rasps, brass and iron wires of sizes, packing cases, scrap metal, cashel bunce and stand and bits English sandstone, galavanized and ungalvanized iron buckets, water filters, iron tank, wooden patterns, sheds, wrought iron gates and glass cases, screws, columns, blueddities, carved blackwood furniture, plated books, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Piers and Tank Bunders, respectively.

200 Superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares and a quantity of Teak Planks and Scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE SURGEON A. R. PETERSON, M. D.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the effects of the late Surgeon A. R. Peterson, consisting of silver mufflineers, surgical instruments, medicine chest, uniform and wearing apparel, medical books, a Martini Henry Rifle by W. W. Greener, in case, leather portmenteaus, and sundry other articles.

Also on the same day, by order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Signaller David Craig, consisting of wearing apparel and sundry other things.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plateglware, rich crockery and glassware, a Boudoir Grand Piano by "Collard and Collard," a Handsome English built open carriage for a pair or single, a fast trotting flea-bitten Australian Mare, a fine Milch cow with calf, &c., at No. 162, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c the property of Malcolm McPherson, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey & Colored Piece Goods, & Sundry other Articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following, viz. :—

Plated ice picture, guitar, large size pictures and oil paintings, American clocks, argand lamps, few boxes of crystal candles, &c.

Lots of valuable books, such as Gardner's Magazine, Fraction Mechanic Journal, Chambers' Information for the People, Law of Marine Insurance, Half Hours with the best Authors, Allemand Francias Dictionary, Heeren's Historical Researches of Asiatic Nation, Ancient Greek and African Nation, the Parsees, their history, manners, customs and religion, Lady of the Lake, McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, Read's English Dictionary, the Law of Contract, Poetical and Shakespear's works, Bacon's Essays and Historical Works, Proverbs Francais, Manual for Shipmasters, A Day's Ride, and some Goozeratee valuable books.

1 case of ladies' and gentlemen's stock and stockings and white handkerchiefs.

1 case of Vicoria toilette honey soap.

An invoice of Hurricane lanterns and wall lamps.

Lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood carved drawing tables, side tables, dressing and washing tables, writing tables, double screens, iron cradle, single cots, carved book-stands, drawing-room chairs, reclining couches, rattan easy chairs, pier tables, tea-poys, blackwood easy chairs, press, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

R T—125—211/20, 10 cases of cora flour.
102—1 case glass stoppered bottles oil lemonis.
103—1 ,, ,, ,,

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRANGERS' HOME CONCERT THIS EVENING, 5-30 P.M., TOWN HALL.
ENTRANCE—Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.
PROGRAMMES of WORDS will be DISTRIBUTED.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Trollope's Vicar of Bullampton, *cheap edition*	1 8
Lytton's Sketches, *Knebworth edition*	2 4
Viscount Milton's N. W. Passage by Land, *cheap edition*	1 8
Wynter's Border Land of Insanity	3 12
Young Ladies' Book	6 12
Grant on the Strength of Cements	6 12
Martyatt's Novels. 16 vols., *half bound Illustrated*	40 0
Bannatyne's Guide, Lieutenant to Captain	4 8
Practitioner. Vol. 14	6 12
Littre's French Dictionary, *abridged*	10 0
Buckley's Modern Naval Hygiene	1 4
Guizot's History of France, 4 vols	60 0
Kate Elder ; by Mexwell Jerdan	4 12
Winn on Materialism	1 8
Smith's Lectures on Nursing	3 12
Jevons' Money and the Mechanism of Exchange	5 0
Burnand's "On Buying a Horse," from Punch	1 8
Brandis' Forest Flora of India with Atlas of Plates	36 8
Verne's Dropped from the Clouds	4 12
—Field of Ice	3 12
—Abandoned Island	4 12
Sexton's Boiler-makers' Pocket Book	3 4
Welch on Valve Gearing	3 12
Beeton's Counting House Book	1 8
Hallams' Constitutional History of England, *new edition*	3 4
Clarke's Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing	9 8
Regulations for Army Hospital Corps	0 12
Cautley's English History Analysed	1 4
Cassell's Races of Mankind, Vol. III	3 12
A Strange World ; by Miss Braddon	1 4
Caste ; by Author of Mr. Arle	1 4
Pearl ; by Author of Caste	1 4
Madonna Mary ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Last of the Martiniers ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
First in the Field ; by Author of Recommended to Mercy	1 4
Ladies of Lovel Leigh	1 4
Squire Arden ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Col. Daco ; by Author of Caste	1 4
Off the Line	1 4
Beautiful Edith	1 4
Wild George	1 4
Queen of the Regiment	1 4
My Son's Wife	1 4
Bruna's Revenge	1 4
Lost for Gold	1 4
For Love for Life	1 4
Frayer's Royal Tiger of Bengal	3 4
Irving's Tales of the Alhambra	1 4
Spon's Practice of Sinking and Boring Wells	4 12
Britton's Treatise on Dry Rot in Timber	4 12
Theodorus' New Reformation or Old Catholic movement	7 8
Transactions of the Society of Engineers, 1874	9 8
Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, vol. 1	6 12
Haydon on Diseases of the Heart	15 12
Jackson's Man contemplated Physically, Morally, Intellectually and Spiritually	9 4
Spiritualism, Dialectical Society Committee's Report	3 4
Vasey's Philosophy of Laughter and Smiling	3 4
Diamond cut Diamond ; by T. A. Trollope, 2 vols	13 0
Erichsen on Concussion of the Spine	6 12
Shelton's Mechanics' Guide, a Hand Book for Engineers, Mechanics, Artizans, &c.	4 12
Ramsey's Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, Health and Disease	7 12
Napier's Manual of Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	13 4
Cassells' Illustrated Ar bian Nights	7 12
Kardec's Spirit Book : Spiritist Philosophy	4 12
Jackson's Hydraulic Manual	17 8
Lytton's Essays from the Quarterly Review	2 4
Childer's Pali Dictionary	49 0
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery. Vol. I	7 12
Beame's Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages. Vol. 2	10 0
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8 12
Official History of Franco-German War—Battle of Gravelotte	3 4
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages	17 8
Taylor on Poisons, *new edition*	10 0
Roscoe's Nisi Prius Evidence, *new edition*	25 0
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15 0
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40 0
Quinlope's Way we live now, 2 vols	13 4
Men of the Time, *new edition*	9 8
Binney's Sermons, 1829 to 1869	7 8
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26 4
Huth on the Marriage of Near Kin	8 12
A Garden of Women ; by Sarah Tytler	4 4
Miss Angel ; by Miss Thackeray	6 12
The Ship in the Desert, a Poem ; by Joaquin Miller	3 12
Life of Saint Teresa	5 8
Bannatyne's Guide, Sub-Lieutenants, 1875	4 8
Lytton's Novels, *Knebworth edition*, 27 vols	60 0
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5 8
Signa ; by Ouida, 3 vols	20 0
Number Seventeen ; by H. Kingsley, 2 vols	18 4
Reclus' The Ocean, *cheaper edition*, 2 vols	10 0
—The Earth do. do.	10 0
Fouques' Four Seasons	2 4
Sir H. S. Lee's Recollections—European Views of India	1 0
Mrs. Burton's Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, 2 vols	15 0
Acts of the Supreme Council for 1874	6 0
Mahan's Phenomena of Spiritualism, Scientifically Explained and Exposed	4 12
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3 4
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10 0
Lytton's Parisians, *Knebworth edition*, 2 vols	4 8
Janet Doncaster ; by Millicent Fawcett	4 12
Frere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3 0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine	18 12
Plattner on the Blow Pipe	13 4
Three Feathers ; by William Black, 3 vols	20 0
Four Years in Ashantee ; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne	3 12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3 4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2 4
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3 0
Lann's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1 8
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40 0
All the Year Round, vol. 15	3 8
Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3 4
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18 12
Dasent's Tales from the Field	5 4
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	1 0
Annual Register, 1874	11 0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10 0
Plunkett's Here and There among the Alps	4 4
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13 4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1 0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10 0
Holland's Papers on Science	8 12
Douglas's Manual of Topographic Construction	9 8
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6 12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18 12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
,, 31st Dec. 1873	£31,006
,, 30th June 1874	£39,500
,, 31st Dec. 1874	£43,306
,, 30th June 1875	£49,633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq. (Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq. (Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq. (Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund :
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 50 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers :
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.
Medical Examiner :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.
Agent :
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION

OF

THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public.

The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years ; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

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Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

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BY

R. KNIGHT, F. S. S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the INDIAN ECONOMIST and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

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PRICE, Rs. 65 per 1,000, delivered at Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 25TH OCT. 1875.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday's date gives no cotton market information beyond what we noticed in our issue of this morning, and to-day's opening message reports the market as opening quiet, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 6,000 bales.

From New York Saturday's advices quote Mid. Orleans still at 14½ cents, futures ⅛c. per lb. lower. Gold has declined from 115½ to 114½; Exchange on London is unaltered at $4·79 per £ Sterling. The receipts of cotton at the American ports are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Saturday's Receipts.....	20,000	19,000	16,000	17,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.....	593,000	525,000	392,000	545,000

In London Coffee on Saturday was flat, but unchanged in value. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was unaltered, but Cochin was quoted 5s. per ton higher. Seeds have advanced 6d. per quarter all round.

Rupee Paper has not altered from the rates quoted on Thursday. Indian Bank Shares have advanced during the week, Orientals by £1, Chartered Mercantile 10s., Hongkong and Shanghai £2 per share. Chartered Bank scrip is unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows total coin £64,125,000 against £64,000,000; Notes in circulation £95,625,000, against £96,000,000 last week.

A further withdrawal of £84,000 is advised from the Bank of England which seems to indicate that the advance of the Bank rate to 4 per cent has not been sufficient to stop withdrawals.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼. French Rentes at 105. For Bar Silver Reuter gives no quotation.

Business here to-day has been most restricted in every branch, and to all appearance we are not likely to see any revival until after the holidays.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 23rd instant shows the following alterations :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc.	Rs.	15,16,963
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	1,66,205
Deposits	Dec.	„	6,27,063
Government Securities	Inc.	„	83,911
Loans	Dec.	„	1,07,194
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	3,72,162
Cash and Currency Notes...	Inc.	„	5,73,836

These changes although they go to increase the Cash Balance cannot be considered as favourable, the Government account being the only source of additional funds. The position, however, is still strong, and the fluctuations are not of sufficient importance to render any alteration in the rate of discount probable, especially with the holidays coming on.

In STERLING Exchange there has been no quotable movement to-day, but if anything there has been more willingness to sell than buy, and the tendency is weaker to that extent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9	27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10	11-32d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 10⅛	to 9-32d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 10	5-16d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ discount. For 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. disconnt is still the nominal quotation. In GOVERNMENT PAPER no transactions are reported and we still quote :—Fours, Rs. 101¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET has been extremely quiet with no fluctuation of any importance. The only alterations we make in our list of quotations are a decline of a quarter per cent. in Bank of Bombay's, an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. and of the same amount in Dhurrumsey Spinning.

COTTON is quiet at previous prices. At the present leval buyers are quite out of the market, and until after the Dewallee we cannot look for much doing.

FREIGHTS are dull and again lower. By Canal Steamer for Liverpool 30s. per ton has been done and even at that the amount of cargo offering is very small. By sail rates are quite nominal.

PIECE GOODS continue steady, but there are very few buyers owing to the approaching holidays. Importers, however, are not forcing sales, and should home advices prove favourable the market has still a fairly hopeful appearance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	680
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,160
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. & China	200
1	40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	49½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
1000	500	all	18 p.c.	Alliance Spinning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
175	1,000	all		Bellasy	725
155	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)..	470
1,000	350	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	360
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	825 xd
230	250	all		Coconada Press Co	75
1,000	5,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	110
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	260
200	500	all	100 rs.	French Pres Co.....	385
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	300
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
1200	...	1,500	350 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	650
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525 xd
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	375[1]xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,000
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
600	1,000	..	125p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	(.00)	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,105
7,500	15.)	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. L'd	95
3,750	3,000	20 p.c.		Masagon Land Co.....	550
4,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	195

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21[3]7·6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	65· 7·6	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£25	19[6]5·16	do.	Do. New Shares.....	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
80	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 23rd October compared with the statement issued on 16th October :—

LIABILITIES.	16th Oct. Rs.	23rd Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 50,00,000		
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	64,33,579	66,57,806
Do. do. do. at Branches.	7,98,440	10,67,841
Other Deposits	1,74,72,435	1,78,13,672
Post Bills	42,986	36,512
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,66,425	6,81,398
	3,71,89,177	3,80,34,229
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	54,54,775	55,36,076
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,76,920	15,44,954
Loans on Security of do. do.	21,83,236	23,42,235
Current Accounts, overdrawn	571	330
Bills Discounted	1,01,86,151	1,05,60,516
Stamps	4,544	4,647
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,10,042		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,74,920	3,75,042
Bullion	3,24,806	3,24,806
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	11,74,762	12,34,836
Cash and Currency Notes	1,59,08,562	1,61,10,687
	3,71,89,177	3,80,34,229

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October as compared with that for 27th September :—

LIABILITIES.	27th September. Rs. A. P.	19th October. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,335 13 1	18,04,240 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,33,56,155 3 6	3,15,85,856 10 3
Total Deposits	2,41,39,272 8 5	2,71,81,452 12 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,96,277 15 7	10,81,795 2 4
Sundries	6,45,051 10 4	6,80,747 9 8
Rs.	8,49,21,073 2 11	8,43,98,822 15 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,65,99,866 7 9	1,66,59,582 8 7
Loans on Govt. Securities..	69,39,611 0 0	64,63,999 15 3
Credits on ditto ...	49,95,928 4 13	49,40,088 9 2
Bills discounted	1,46,35,488 9 1	1,18,68,540 7 5
Dead Stock	10,63,514 4 10	10,62,782 12 9
Stamps	10,986 11 2	11,515 5 0
Balances with other Banks	5,04,001 12 0	5,2 ,033 7 9
Sundries.....	1,78,495 10 4	1,42,386 10 9
Bullion	81,543 5 9	1,00,456 9 9
Cash at Head Office	2,73,90,383 8 5	1,73,60,485 13 9
Do. at Branches	3,26,05,2?5 8, 6	2,51,86,250 12 9
Rs.	8,49,21,073 2 11	8,43,98,822 15 7

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE *Englishman*, Thursday Evening Oct. 21.

MONEY has a very easy appearance, much more so than has been generally expected, and the Bank of Bengal's Statement issued to-day shows a further falling off in the public demand to a very large extent. Rates of discount, however, remain unchanged, most likely because Government has continued to work down its balances. Withdrawals under that head, since just before the poojahs, have amounted to 38 lakhs; during the last three months those balances have declined more than 2 crores of rupees, and have now ceased to be a dangerous factor in the position, against easy money. The falling off in the public demand has taken place in this way: the private deposits have increased 30 lakhs, the Bills Discounted have decreased 28 lakhs and the Loans, Credits, &c., have decreased 4 lakhs. The Bank's Cash Balances have increased 25 lakhs, and the proportion of cash to liabilities has attained the high scale of 71 per cent.

The London money market is rapidly becoming stringent. Last Thursday the Bank's minimum was put up to 3½ per cent., and since then about half a million more bullion has been taken away, so that news of a further increase to-day will create no surprise.

There is a very good steady business doing in Piece Goods, though without any excitement in the market, and this business seems getting into a more healthy state than it has occupied for years past. Accounts from all parts of the country, Behar excepted, are favourable; and as the trade is now getting more and more into legitimate hands, a continuance of a good business is probable.

Exports are dull, and scarcely anything has been done in Jute since the holidays. Seeds too are in less enquiry. A large tea sale will take place in about ten days, and home accounts lead to the belief that prices will be fully maintained. There has been nothing reported as done in Indigo yet.

The report of the National Bank of India has been issued here now, and has been very well received; it reminds one of the good old times of banking, 10 per cent. per annum having been earned for the half year—not a very common result now-a-days. The profits of exchange banking have been very much curtailed of late years by excessive competition, but there has been a tendency lately for rates to work at comparative levels, much more just and favourable for the Banks.

Although so much has been already written regarding the Government's plan of severing its connection with the Presidency Banks, the subject is one of such paramount importance that it ought to be ventilated to the very utmost, and a letter which appeared in this paper on the 16th instant, signed "Chips," is a very welcome addition to the discussion, as taking up a view different from those generally set forth hitherto. But the two leading statements there put forward will scarcely alter the popular view. One of them is certainly quite erroneous; the other, which is more a matter of opinion, is not so conclusive as it asserts itself to be. To quote "Chips'" own words, his two leading points are as follows :—

"1st. It was through no action of the Government that the Bank increased its capital in such indecent haste.

"2nd. Every sensible man knows that the Government are not in any different position to any other Shareholders of the Bank, and give no security."

Now, as regards the first argument, it is a fact that, so far from Government having taken no action regarding the increase of the Bank's capital in 1864, that increase (whether conducted with indecent haste or not) was wholly due to Government influence. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the then Finance Minister, almost insisted upon it, and his authority was backed by that of the Secretary of State in England. Had, however, the increase of capital been made without the interference of Government, or had it been considered by them as unduly large, there was nothing easier than for Government to have declined to sanction the increase, or to accept of its allotment of new shares. What becomes, then, of "Chips'" assertion that the Government had nothing to do with the increase of the Bank's capital to its present large amount?

The second argument, that Government are in no other position than that of any other Shareholder, is at all events open to doubt. Apart from the consideration that no Government holding shares in any commercial undertaking will ever be regarded by the public as "ordinary shareholders," the fact in former days has always been understood that Government, as shareholders in the Presidency Banks, have occupied a most carefully and markedly defined, and most exceptional, position. The connection was commenced expressly to give Government a controlling power over the action of those Banks, so as to make them safe receptacles of the State's cash, and also to make them safe central points for the commerce of the country, and there have always been Directors, appointed by Government seated at the Boards of those Banks. Besides which, Government have always until now, disclaimed any intention of making money out of their shares, beyond the accruing dividends, and have hitherto acted on that principle. On two occasions they have shown this. When the Bank of Bengal's capital was first increased, Government refused to take up at par the proportion of new shares they were entitled to, although their shares could have been sold in the market at a high premium. Again, on the second occasion, although the Government in India did accept their allotment of 5½ lakhs, they were immediately ordered by the East India Company Board at home to relinquish it, and receive back their money, although the shares commanded a market premium of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees. That Government took up their allotment at the last increase, merely confirms the above assertion that the increase took place at the instance of Government.

How can it, then, be said with any propriety that Government occupy the position of ordinary shareholders, or that outsiders have not been influenced in buying shares by the fact that Government possessed a controlling influence in the Bank?

EXCHANGE.

Sterling, as anticipated, opened very strong after the holidays, and, although Council Bills have not given it the support expected, bills of long usance are main quite firm. Short remittance, however, is lower than in the beginning of the week. Bank telegraphic was arranged to a good extent at 1-9½, but subsequently 1-9 13/16 was taken, and to-day even 1-9¾ at the close. Demand was sold to some extent at 1-9 15/16, and three months' sight at, 1-10½ but to-day there were no such rates listened to. Bills at six months' sight have been steady at 1-10 5/16, and close there with apparent strength. The general rate for credit paper has been 1-10⅝, only a little going at 1-10 7/16, and documents have stood at 1-10¾ for acceptance, and at 1-10 9/16 for payment. Closing rates are,

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9⅞ to 13-16d.
do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 10 1-16
do. 6 „	1s. 10 5-16d.
Credits and Clean Private Paper,	
6 months' sight	1s. 10⅜ to 7-16d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1s. 10 9-16d.

France.—There is scarcely a thing doing, and rates are quoted, fr. 2·35½ to 36 and fr. 2·37½ to 38, for document bills at 3 and 6 months' sight respectively.

Bombay.—Bank rates are 2 to 4 annas premium on demand, and 8 annas discount for 60 days' sight.

Colombo.—Some business has been done in document bills at 1 4 discount 60 days' sight and the other quotations are 12 annas discount for 30 days', and par for demand.

China.—A fair business has been done for Sunday's steamers at from 219 down to 218¾ and back again to 219 to 219¼, private paper at thirty days' sight.

Yesterday's issue of Council Bills in London brought only a slight advance over the previous rate the average being slightly under 1-9⅞ on Calcutta, on which place nearly the whole amount was drawn, and tenders so low as 1-9¾ receiving 12 per. cent of the amounts applied for.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Hopes of more lively times, after the poojahs, have so far been disappointed and, although rates have appeared firm, it has been difficult to proceed to actual business, a very few stocks only excepted.

Government paper has been tolerably steady, but sellers to a considerable extent have come forward at 1¼ premium for Fours, the business done at 1⅛ having been in comparatively trifling amounts. Still, at the close, the rate is firm. A moderate amount has been done in Five and a halfs at 8¼ premium, but scarcely a thing in the other stocks. Quotations now stand as under :—

4 per cents	...	...	101⅞
4½ „	„	...	102¾
5½ „	„	...	108

Bank Shares are steady, with exception of Bengals, which have further fallen to 1,340. Nationals have been sold, but not largely, at 109 to 110.

Tea Shares are scarcely enquired for, and most sorts quite unsaleable for the moment. Singells, as an exception, have been in demand, and been taken at prices ranging from 98 up to 102. Funkabaree have brought 95, and Bisnauth contributories is 58 premium.

Jute Mill Shares look firm, and buyers would give par for Budge Budge. Barnagores have been dealt in at 97 and 98, Howrahs at 75, Seebpores at 76 and 75, and Fort Glosters at 86.

Coal Shares have been negotiated to a moderate extent. Bengals at 1375, Equitables at 225 and 227½ and Beerbhoums at 100.

Miscellaneous Shares.—A few India General Steam have changed hands at 375 and 380.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

IT is reported that a sailing ship showing W. R. K. Q. passed Carwar on the 20th instant, bound for Bombay.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. De Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Veraval (October 24th), with a general cargo and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, (October 22nd), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. E. C. Parker, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hunter, and seventy-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cutch, bringing His Highness the Rao of Cutch, Colonel Farr, Lieut. Farr, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Scobie, Captain G. F. Henry, Lieut. G. Henry, Lieut. A. Baylis, and two hundred and thirty followers.

THE B. I. S. S. Co's S.S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, Captain J. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Bayley and servant, Mr. J. Wallace, and servant, Mr. H. A. Algor and servant, Mrs Bumy's servant, Major Chisholm, Mr. H. Hart, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Colson, Col. Lester, Shreemunt Bawa Sahib, Mr. Vinayek Vithul and six others, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Gunputrow Bhasker, two sons and daughter, Mrs. Mucoondrow and two children, Mrs. Tilluck, and three hundred and eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain A. Young, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (September 18th), calling at Port Said and Malta, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—4,646 bundles hoop iron, 160 packages piece goods, 655 packages iron, 6,492 bars iron, 106 packages glassware, 15 packages hardware, 1 cask earthenware, 10 cases varnish, 50 cases slates, 50 iron plates, 100 boxes tin plates, 20 cases brass, 29 casks disinfecting powder, 2 380 bars iron, 100 bales twist, 18 packages wine and spirit, 7 packages hardware, 50 casks coal tar, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rutnagherry (October 24th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. F. Schneider (Political Agent) Mr. S. Hammick (Asst. Political Agent), His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore, the Sirdars of Sawunt Wari, Chief of Mudhol, Chief of Miraj, Chief of Boura, Chief of Kagel, Mr. Narrayen Row Khatige of Kagel, the Sarlashkar Bahadoor Madhow Wassoodew Borbe, minister, and three hundred and fifty followers. She sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Veravul.—Mr. P. G. Asdoun and two servants. For Cutch Mandvee,—Major Woodhouse. For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham. For different ports.—Seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Delhi (s)	Lee	Cutch, Oct. 22.
25	India (s)	Henderson....	Rutnagherry, Oct. 24.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Kurrach-e, Oct. 22.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Veraval, Oct. 24.
	Cardigan Castle.....	Davis	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Keerata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Lomberdy (s).....	Gilson	Southampton.
	India (s)	Henderson ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Umballa, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Cutch Mandvee.
Barque Shah Jehan, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
21	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Moulmein, Oct. 14.
	City of Benares	Macdonald ...	Liverpool, July 20.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy..	Liverpool, July .
	Norna	Latto	London, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
21	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	.....	.....
	Queen of the East...	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 148 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co 615 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Atalanta s, 25 barrels roll sulphur, and 71 kegs nails, Amrudin Famjally.
Europa s, 525 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 3 cases cotton thread, Eathoy Tyabally.
Guy Mannering s, 3 packages earthenware, Bharmul Bhima; 4 packages glassware, Jaffer Remtoolt; 5·0 bundles sheet iron, S S Narrelwala; 250 kegs red lead, Kama Ramjee.
City of Baltimore s, 33 kegs hardware, Noorbhoy Allythoy.

FROM LONDON.

Guy Mannering s, 10 casks selammoniac, Nuzurally Sumsoodin 5 bale- wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoola.
Walmer Castle, 150 cases brandy, Jomsetjee Nowrojee.
City of Baltimore s, 1 cask sal ammoniac, Vinay and Co; 3013 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 100 kegs red lead, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Electra, 2 cases toys, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.
Indus, s, 15 buttles quicksilver, Morarjee Natha.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 1 case eau de cologne, J Newberg; 1 case sardines, 1 case confectionery, 20 cases corks and 2 cases perfumery, B M Purthuchey; 75 cases brandy, Jomsetjee Nowrojee; 28 cases corks and 6 cases salad oil, D S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 100 bales hemp, Dyall Poonja; 101 bales coir yarn, Sulob Arbee; 40 bales cotton, Rewchund Maneckchund; 275 bags linseed, Rewchund Mancharn.
Atalanta s, 490 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.
Europa s, 2,0 0 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 3,000 dholls coir yarn, Thackersee Khetsee; 2,500 dholls coir yarn, Talab Arbee; 60 bales wool, Culli-jee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 18 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey; 67 bales wool, J Premjee; 200 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal; 50 bales cotton, Vodsoodass Moorarjee; 17 bales cotton, Manockhall Choonilall; 60 bales cotton, Manockchund Sewchund; 125 bales cotton, Soorunchund Motilal; 60 bales wool, Cursondass Vuluddass; 200 casks horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 25 bales wool, Khemchund Purmanund; 40 bales wool, Ramjee Rychund; 109 bales wool, Cockera Ketsee; 5,425 dholls coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee, Coomsee s, 8,000 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 4,000 bags wheat and 2,500 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 400 bales cotton, Hassonbhoy Thavur and Co; 195 ox hides horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 167 pieces E teeth, Kussanbhoy Thavur & Co; 18 cases shawls, David Sassoon & Co; 1 case shawls, Forbes & Co; 1 case shawls; Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 case shawls, M. Manaki all; 11 cases shawls, M. Ramchunder, 11 cases shawls, H. Gopsiray.
Indus s, 3,200 bags linseed, Ewart Lathan & Co; 250 bags poppyseed, S. Tyebjee & Co; 3 cases cheroots and 2 bags coffee, P. & O Co;

FOR GENOA.

India s, 20 tins castor oil, C. Grandsaso; 15 bales hides and 9 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales A. Kunkler & Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Delhi s 10 cases indigo P. & O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 450 bags ground nu's and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 470 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 1,032 bags coffee, 34 bales coir, P. & O. Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, bundles tarnavid, 20 bales hides and 200 bale cotton P & O Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 350 bales cotton H Clason & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 23 bales hides and skins, 16 packages tamarin, and 40 cases lac, P & O. 1,141 bales cotton, Reel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton A Kunkler & Co, 2 0 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India s, 4 pots rosa oil, Lullobhoy Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 800 packages wet dates, A S H Moya; 107 bales cotton and 125 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 50 packages opium, 10 packages wet dates, and 15 packages tamarind, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 200 bales cotton and 30 bale twist Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 121 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 66 bales twist, B Shamjee; 10 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 9 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vergee Nagjee; 6 cwts cumbay stones, Y Jumnadas; 105 cases oilbaums, Mooljee Jewraj; 40 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 200 cwts sumad in stone, Byramjee So abjee; 13 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhanjee; 107 packages red raisin, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 2 cases chundroos, Mahamedbhoy Amroodin; 123 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Irving, Captain, Bengal H M's 39th Regt, on leave, from Dugshai.
Merriman, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Jopp, Captain, Bombay Deputy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Clowden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Waller, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Sangli.
Robertson, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

OCTOBER 24.

Colson, Surgeon, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, from Carwar.
Chisholm, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mangalore.
Adam, Captain, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to rejoin, from Poona.
Parker, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 25.

Barry, Colonel, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Browne, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Sampson, Captain, Bengal 9th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Bell, Major Genl, Bombay R E, on leave, to Allahabad.
Boyd, Lieut Col, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Gordon, Major, Bengal Asst Adjt Genl Hyd Contg, on furlough, to England.
Godfrey, Lieut, Bengal 38th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Jopp, Captain, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Barr, Captain, Bengal 17th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Sorell, Lieut, Bengal R H A, to rejoin, to Campbellpore.
Adam, Captain, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Chisholm, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, October 21.)

Mr F W R Fryer, Settlement Officer, Jhang, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 5th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion (forty-one days) of the privilege leave granted him by "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 991, dated 16th July 1875, is hereby cancelled.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, Amritsar, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 9th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion (two days) of the privilege leave granted to him by "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3218, dated 2nd Sept 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, Bannu, having reported his return to duty on the aft-noon of the 8th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion (two days) of the privilege leave granted to him by "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3762, dated 22nd July 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr P Del. H Johnstone, Asst Comr, Gurda spur, has obtained six months' special leave on private affairs under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th Oct 1875.

Capt E C Corbyn, Judicial Asst, Umballa district, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of that district, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Oct 1875, vice Mr C P Elliott proceeding on furlough.

Capt G E Macpherson, Asst Comr, HAZARA, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 4th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him by "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3342, dated 11th Sept 1875, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3716, dated 11 h Oct 1875, Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Muzaffargarh district.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Hatchell, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Mooltan, officiated as Dist Supt of Police of that district, from the 14th to the 30th July, and again from the 2nd to the 30th Aug.

Mr J S Stone, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Hissar to the Kangra district as a tempor ary arrangement.

Mr D N Turnbull, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Kangra, is transferred to Hissar in the same capacity.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Peshawar District Order, dated 12th Oct 1875, appointing Surgt T Robinson, m n, 27th Punjab N I, to the charge of the Northern Lock Hospital from the date of departure of Surgt-M J G V Currie, 10th Bengal Lancers, and until further order.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Regl Order, dated 30th July 1875, making the following temporary appointment, viz.—from the 6 th idem, vice Capt R P Blake, deceased :—

Lieut C G Mansel, Offg and Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sq dn Officer.

This cancels Punjab Order No 158, dated 3rd Aug 1875. Dated 19th Aug 1875, directing Lt R H Forrest, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer in addition to his other duties.

Lt C G Mansel, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 21st Sept 1875, making the following temporary appointment :—

Lt F R Begbie, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, with effect from 17th Aug 1875, the date on which he rejoined from privilege leave.

WILL BE READY ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

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MAP OF BOMBAY.

MAP OF INDIA.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE NIZAM.

SECUNDERABAD, 25TH OCT.

Nizam indisposed through change of weather. By the recommendation of the Residency Surgeon, His Highness meets the Prince at Poona and not at Bombay. This is approved by the Viceroy. A deputation of the Minister (Sir Salar Jung) and others will meet the Prince in Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 25TH OCT.

The destructive floods in England are now partially subsiding.

PROGRESS OF THE SERAPIS.

CAIRO, 24TH OCT.

The Serapis arrived here to-day, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, met with a splendid reception.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

MILAN, 23RD OCT.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has left Milan.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16
Exchange on India	1-9½ to ⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£46-10s.
Chartered do.	£17-10s.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£22.
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£94,125,000
„ Notes in circulation	£95,625,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	98
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	105

The sum of £84,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

It gives us some concern to announce that cholera is raging furiously throughout the Belgaum collectorate. A correspondent informs us that "shoals of natives are dying daily, and the epidemic is on the increase."

We understand that considerable dissatisfaction is felt by the masters of several of our local High Schools for English and Eurasian children at the results of the recent Government inspection, and that they contemplate appealing against the award of the Inspector.

SIR RICHARD MEADE, the Governor General's Agent at Baroda; Colonel Barton, Political Agent Rewa Kanta; and Mr. J. B. Peile, Political Agent in Kattywar, arrived at the Grant Road station by the ordinary mail train from Ahmedabad yesterday morning.

MR. U. ELIAS, the distinguished traveller, who recently successfully led a party of Colonel Browne's expedition—travelling by another and more judiciously selected road—only to be turning under the express orders of that officer, has arrived at Calcutta from Mandalay.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON and Co.'s tea report states that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in September last was 3,017,872lbs., as compared with 2,495,390lbs. exported during the same month of last year. The total exports this year, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, have been 16,526,596lbs., as compared with 12,351,175lbs. exported during the same period of last year.

THE *Indian Daily News* learns that the work of the Bengal Bonus Compensation Committee is progressing rapidly. The duty consists in allowing to certain retired Indian officers monies withheld from them by Sir Charles Wood, on the plea that they had profited to that extent by regimental purchase. The duty is further simplified by death and the fact that the India Office will deal directly with one section of the claimants.

IN 1870, before the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, the Madras Government issued a programme showing the order of precedence each carriage should take, as His Highness the Prince of Arcot thought that his carriage should have precedence of that of the Maharaja of Travancore. A fresh programme is now being prepared by the Madras Government, who are said to be at a loss to know to what position the ex-Gaekwar's carriage is entitled. The matter has been referred to the Government of India.

***Vanity Fair* says:—There is disquieting news from the City, which, if it be true, will cause more alarm there than any of the recent smashes and stagnation, though indeed the West-End will be a gainer by it. It is that Mr. Bischoffsheim's offices are to be let, and the greatest apprehension is felt lest he should be about to abandon the money-changers to their own devices, and to retire into society. The *Times* has been rather hard upon him, by the way, of late; for it has never yet been shown that he is a very wicked man.**

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras have, the *Madras Standard* believes, received instructions from the Government to dispose of the shares held by them in the Bank gradually, so as not to create a ripple in the money and share market. The Government shares will be slowly sold at the best possible rates, and on this being done, the connection of the Government with the Bank will cease. It will rest with the Directors how to accomplish all that the Government have asked them without in any way influencing the value of shares. A cautious and careful policy, it need hardly be said, will be pursued.

THE return of the Health Officer, Calcutta, for the week ending Saturday, 2nd October, 1875, gives the number of deaths (exclusive of stillborn) at 286, showing a ratio of mortality per thousand of population per annum of 30·50, classified as follows:—Christians, 19; Hindoos, 189; Mahomedans, 77; Chinese, 1. The causes of decease were—cholera, 17; small-pox, 2; dysentery, 23; diarrhœa, 15; measles 1; whooping-cough, 1; fevers of various types, 126, and the remainder from "other causes." The number of deaths the week previous was 260, showing an increase this week of 26.

THE Trade and Navigation returns of British India for the first two months of the current financial year, show that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 5,90,81,958, as compared with Rs. 5,02,10,871 during the corresponding period of last year; and the total value of exports, excluding treasure, Rs. 13,29,37,730, as compared with Rs. 12,00,08,139. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 67,00,506, as against Rs. 2,88,18,209, and of treasure exported Rs. 8,27,025, as against Rs. 11,43,515. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 56,13,922, as against Rs. 55,82,294; and of export duty collected Rs. 20,28,124, as against Rs. 12,92,159.

THE total number of deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 25th September was 11,336, the number in the previous week being 11,550. Four hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 416 in the previous week. Fifty-one villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 553. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsar, 110; Gurdaspore, 98; Hoshiarpore, 53; Lahore, 49; Kangra 41; Delhi, 37; Sialkote, 34; Kurnal, 7; Umballa, 7; Loodhiana, 5; Jullundur, 5; Gurgaon, 2. The mortality, though still very excessive in many of the large towns, evidences a tendency to decrease. There has been a great and very rapid increase in the mortality of the districts of Hoshiarpore, Gurdaspore, Sialkote, and Jullundur. In the district of Hoshiarpore the total deaths which in the week ending 11th September were only 523 in the week under review mounted up to 1,312. The other districts of the Province show a rather better than the average state of health at this season. There were 597 male and 552 female births registered.

WE take from the *Daily Telegraph* the following remarks anent the French Army:—So far as reports, alike public and private, inform us, there is no ground for doubting that the French Army has made as much real progress since 1871 as reasonable men could expect. Stinging criticisms have their value as a stimulus to further exertion, but it is only inveterate anti-Germans who insist that the pace of military restoration is too slow. They want to see a powerful engine constructed at once for the purpose of waging a war of revenge; and, in their impatience more Gallican than the French themselves, they set about fault finding with unmeasured fervour. As spurs to the sides of General de Cissey's honest intents these sweeping animadversions may be effective; nevertheless, regard being had to time and circumstance, they are unjust. No regular army, shattered as that of France was, can be re-built in the short period of four years; and when we consider what kind of force it was which re-captured Paris from the Commune, we shall appreciate the great advance now accomplished. The recent manœuvres and reviews have furnished tolerably good materials on which to base a judgment, and although necessarily incomplete as a whole, and far from being in a fit state to enter on a trying campaign, the Army indubitably shows that much of the old former spirit and discipline have been recovered.

ON the sale of farms for arrears of revenue we meet with the following paragraph in a Madras paper:—"Not long ago a farm held by one Venkatasayadu being the joint property of himself and his brother, was sold by the Collector of Godavery under Act II. of 1864, to recover the sum of Rs. 278-7 for arrears of revenue due upon the farm, and realized Rs. 385. Of this sum Rs. 278-7 was credited to Government in payment of the arrears, and the balance Rs. 106-8 was paid by order of the Court to a creditor of the defaulter. The defaulter's brother thereupon sued to have the sale cancelled in respect of his share of the property. As it appeared that the appellant had no interest in the farm, the Board of Revenue doubting his liability consulted the Government Pleader who considered that the suit could not be successfully defended. The Collector of Godavery was accordingly directed to effect a compromise, which was eventually done by the restoration to the plaintiff of half the property with costs, &c., the purchaser having consented to receive back half the purchase money. In disposing of this case the Government remarked that Collectors should be warned against effecting sales of property of the kind brought to notice without due enquiry into the right of ownership of the property concerned; and it should always be expressly stated that the interest of the defaulter in the property was alone offered for sale."

THE philosophic *Guzerat Mitra*, which week after week denounces bad English composition, thus discourses about the coming hither of the Prince of Wales:—"The ambition of many is to see the Prince of Wales. His face is familiar to us from pictures. We have often seen the picture of the Prince in illustrated papers and in native and European shops. Yet it is a different thing to see a man in his real person. But we have not that fondness which other people have of seeing him in the flesh, though the Prince is a man whom every body will like. His Royal Highness has been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. To him fortune came smiling at his birth and purpled greatness. When he was young his future position was known. Nothing he could do could better his position. In a man who has long struggled for his living, whose career has been honest, and honourable to himself, who has not swerved from the right path, for selfish ends, in such a man, we say, we take greater interest. His face would be beautiful to behold. There is nothing in this earth that can more delight us than the frank and manly countenance of such a worker, and his hands must be as pure as flowers washed with dew. Such a character is a gain to the world and to humanity, and breathes there a man in this city or in the Presidency who is so tame and servile as not to rejoice at beholding the man who in all the vicissitudes of life has quit himself like Samson of old?"

REGARDING the Colar gold diggings, a Bangalore correspondent informs the *Madras Mail* that Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, was "down at our gold fields yesterday; and your correspondent had an opportunity of interviewing that official, but with little success as to any information about the gold prospect. Mr. King is cautious, and seems to be rather reserved and 'stand off.' It got wind here that he had been in consultation with the Chief Commissioner; and that a preliminary prospecting was to be made. Thus, your faithful observer was on the look-out at the station platform, and it was not long before the belted servant of the savant appeared with his master's apparatus, amongst which was the inevitable hammer. That peon was of course immediately bound over for information, in case the direct interview failed. Said belted minion proved, I regret to say, discreet as to his service and pocketed the filthy dross besides. What he stated was that his *burra Sahib* had got wet to the skin, had looked at the *sone ka pattar* and was in a good humour, a sign of good *khabar*. I got this curt and enigmatic reply, after we had seen the circumcised gentleman carried swiftly off by his waiting friends, and rolled in rugs like any Captain Webb. The latest news it that the geologist appeared this morning as fit as ever, and that he takes a rather favourable view of the ground shown to him by our energetic and persevering citizen, Mr. Lavelle."

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following story as a caution to planters:—"Last August one George Rickets Mayers, a coffee planter of considerable property, on the Shevaroy Hills, was arraigned before the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Shevaroys, under Section 323, of the Indian Penal Code, for voluntarily causing hurt to a cooly. Mr. Mayers being a European British subject, the case was referred by the 2nd Class Magistrate to the District Magistrate and by the latter officer to the Head Assistant Magistrate for trial. It appeared that, while the complainant, a labourer, was purchasing mutton at a butcher's stall, he was severely kicked from behind by the accused, for no other reason than that he was seen with a lighted cheroot in his hand, which circumstance, in defendant's opinion, indicated a want of respect for a European gentlemen. The injury caused by the kick was so severe that the complainant had to be sent to a hospital, where he was detained for a long period. Mr. Mayers, it appeared from the evidence, had been convicted on two former occasions, of assault and of mischief, viz., shooting a cow. The present charge having been brought home to him, the Head Assistant Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 500, of which the sum of Rs. 70 was directed to be awarded, under Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compensation for the injuries received by the complainant. An appeal preferred to the High Court from this sentence was dismissed by the Judges the other day."

WE quote the following remarks from the *Englishman*:—"Now that it has been ascertained that it is necessary even at Simla to think of preserving health and attending to sanitary measures, we think that the American glass-lined iron pipes for water might be given a trial in this country. They are manufactured by a company in New York. In these pipes the water comes in contact with nothing but glass, and therefore cannot become impregnated with any oxide, and there being no oxidisation or corrosion the purity and durability of the pipes cannot be questioned. The inner surface of the pipes being smooth, the friction is small, and the flow of water is greater and can be carried out with less pressure to any reservoir than through other pipes of the same diameter. The lining between the iron pipe and the glass tube inside consists of plaster of Paris, a non-conductor of heat, which is intended to prevent the water from freezing in winter and to keep it cooler, in summer, thus preventing the pipes from bursting. The lining in the pipes is protected against moisture by a layer of Hydraulic cement, which is put on the end of each length of pipe to prevent the plaster of Paris from being affected. The resisting power of the glass-lined pipe is five times greater than that of lead, and the difference in the expansion and contraction between iron and glass is overcome by the compressed plastic substance between the two materials. The great expense of repairs in ordinary pipes is entirely overcome by using these glass pipes, and the cost is not much above that of lead pipes."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the month of August were 29,329, against 26,793 in the previous month and 25,678 in the corresponding month last year. The death-rate was excessive in the districts of Simla, Umritsar, Kangra, and Gurgaon. In the two former the death-rate was 35; in the two latter it was 31 per mille of population. In other districts the death-rate was not excessive; in many it was very moderate. One thousand five hundred and fifteen deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 783 in the previous month and 11 in the corresponding month last year. Umritsar was the district which suffered most severely from the disease; 504 deaths occurred there, and the great majority of them were registered in the city of Umritsar. The district of Kangra was the next greatest sufferer from cholera; 288 deaths from the disease were registered there. In the Gurdaspore district 225 deaths were registered, the disease being mainly confined to the towns of Srigobindpore and Pathankote. The disease was severe in some of the Gurgaon towns also; 189 deaths from the disease were registered in that district. From small-pox 606 deaths were registered against 1,504 in the previous month and 579 in the corresponding month of last year. Less than 5 per cent. of the deaths from small-pox occurred in persons over 10 years of age. Excessive mortality occurred in many of the large towns. Thus the annual death-rate of Palwal for the month was 136, that of Rewari 107, Umritsar 97, Delhi Suburbs 78 per mille.

THE following letter is from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department:—"In accordance with the unanimous opinion of this Chamber, I am desired to enter a protest against the recent imposition by the Government of India of an Import duty of 5 per cent. on Cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon. It appears to this Chamber that the best interests of India and the prosperity and peacefulness of her enormous population are intimately associated with the fostering of local industries; and anything that tends to nip in the bud these industries, for the development of which the people of this country have special qualifications, cannot but be regarded by this Chamber as a retrograde movement. The Chamber beg to take advantage of this opportunity to express their regret that the new Customs Tariff Bill was, without announcement, introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and was rapidly passed into law, without the mercantile members of that Council being apprised of the intention of the Government or permitted an opportunity of offering opinions on behalf of the large interests which they represent; interests which are more or less affected by the new law. In complying with the public request some years ago, for non-official representation, the Government of India cannot but have been animated by a desire to give consideration to the views of mercantile members, on matters within their own knowledge, and the Chamber respectfully urge that the passing of this Customs' Tariff Bill, was an occasion peculiarly suited for the utilization of the non-official experience that the Government could command in the Council. I am therefore desired on behalf of this Chamber to express a hope that the Import duty on Cotton may be repealed, and so leave unfettered the spinning and weaving interest, which has of late years been struggling into existence, and which if only allowed to grow cramped by no duty, cannot fail to exert a beneficent influence as regards the future of this country."

INVESTIGATIONS IN PERSIA.

AT the monthly meeting at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which was held on Wednesday last in the Society's rooms in the Town Hall, Dr. Andreas, a German Savant who has been deputed by the Berlin Government to make investigations in Persia, gave a most interesting sketch of the programme he intends to follow out as far as practicable. Having been introduced by the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Chairman, Dr. Andreas said that the main object in the investigations he proposed pursuing in Persia were first the obtaining fuller information as to the history of the Persian Race, to gain which a close and detailed study of Geographical and Ethnological features of Persia were absolutely necessary. He must to effect his object study the monuments and inscriptions which were scattered throughout the country in tolerable profusion.

The method which he proposes to pursue is to investigate the subjects of the geographical names of the country, its towns, &c., and to examine into their identity as at present existing with the old names with which we are familar through the writers and writings which we possess and which treat either directly or indirectly of Persia. To obtain this information the best course would be to follow the fate of any given city from the time of its foundation, marking the changes in dynasties, names and localities which affected it throughout its existence. But in Persia this cannot be done, the sources of such information are not forthcoming there, as indeed in too many other cases; in their absence of necessity some other course must be adopted and that will be to ascertain by means of whatever information may be forthcoming the geographical identity of each locality, to ascertain whether the old names with which we are familar are the now disused names of cities, still the home of industry and life, or are merely the lettered remembrance of cities that once have been and now have passed away. There is the linguistical proof—the identity of a name mentioned by some old writer with some name at present current. Having paid particular attention to the study of the nomenclature of the different writers upon Persia and to the history the learned Doctor thought he would in this way be able to derive some valuable results.

Dr. Andreas stated, that the great aim of his investigations was to obtain by the study of the actual geography and ethnography of Persia a full insight into the history and civilisation of the Persian race. It was in harmony with this historical tendency of his investigations that a particular care would be bestowed on the study of the monuments and inscriptions.

As for the accomplishment of this object the identification of the names of ancient places was of considerable importance, he shortly pointed out the method by which we can arrive at such identifications; and insisted principally on the necessity of using the severest and most refined method in the linguistical identification of a modern with an ancient name.

With special regard to the geographical nomenclature of Persia he remarked that the names actually used could easily be traced upwards to the times of the Mongols. Further up there was a break: But nevertheless several instances made him hope that a more complete and careful survey of the country would restore to us a considerable part of the rich catalogue of geographical names given by the Arab geographers, for instance the oldest of them Istakhri, a native of Istakhr.

He then proceeded to specify some of the problems to be solved in the province of Farsistan, the Persis of the ancients. This province had played a very prominent part in the political development of Persia; twice during the course of its history the dominant race had come from it; the first time as the dynastic race of the Achemenians; and the second time as the Sassanians.

On the road from Bushire to Shiraz the first things to be noticed were the mounds of Rishehr near Bushire, where cuneiform tablets had been found. One of them tended to show that the empire of the Elamites in Susiana had extended as far sorth as Bushire, and it would be highly desirable to get more of these tablets. In later times the city was refounded by the first Sassanian, its name being in fact a contraction of Riw-Ardeshir. One of the first battles of the invading Arabs was fought here against Shehrek, the Marzban of Fars, and it was a curious coincidence that the British force landing in 1856 at Bushire had also its first engagement at the mounds of Rishehr. Following the road leading from Bushire to Shiraz the next place of interest for the historian and antiquarian is the ruins of Schapur near Kazerun. This town was built by Shapur son of Ardeshir Babegan; a considerable number of sculptures celebrating his triumph over the Roman Emperor Valerian are still extant as well as an inscription in Pahlavi characters. Some interesting details about the fire altars established near this place may be found in the Arab Geographers.

It is unnecessary to prove the necessity of a more thorough investigation of the remains of Persepolis. If the weather is favourable, excavations in the two large mounds on the Persepolitan terrace will be among the first undertakings. More than fifty years ago the necessity of these excavations was pointed out by Sir Robert Ker Porter, and they will doubtless enable us to give a satisfactory reconstruction of the Old Persian architecture. Besides these the topography of Istakhr should be fully investigated. This was the city to which the Palaces of Persepolis belonged. It defended the entrance of the valley of the Pulwar, the Koile Persis of the ancient Greek and Roman writers. Istakhri gives very valuable details about the gates, bridges, and castles of Istakhr. According to the opinion of some English Engineer officers, who were stationed at Shiraz, the mountains near Istakhr require a more exact and complete survey. With regard to the identification of the two rivers flowing near Persepolis with those given by occidental writers, it ought to be remarked that the commonly adopted identification of making the Pulwar the ancient Medus, and the river flowing from the north through the valley of Ramjird the Araxes is wrong. The inverse is the case, as may be seen by the passage of Curtius who is a much better source than is generally supposed, having copied almost verbatim the work of the celebrated Clitarchus. Ascending higher up in the valley of the Pulwar we arrive at Murgab, the monuments of which are generally identified with Pasargadae and the tomb of the old Cyrus. Dr. Andreas showed the fallacy of this identification, in pointing out that the figure over which the inscription "I Cyrus the King of Achemenide" is engraved, bears an Egyptian head-dress, peculiar to certain Egyptian deities and to the divinized kings of Meroe. But such a head-dress would in no way suit the person of the founder of the Achemenian Dynasty, nor the younger Cyrus who fell at the battle of Cunaxa and to whom Professor Lassen had referred the figure and the inscription. Dr. Andreas tried to show that there was only one Achemenide to whom an Egyptian head-dress could be naturally applied. Cresias tells us that the brother of Xerxes called by him Achaimenides was viceroy of Egypt, fell there in a battle against the rebel Inaros and was brought to Persia to be buried there. Now, Achaimenides cannot have been the proper name of this prince, as it is only a family name corresponding to the Persian Hakhamanisiya of the inscription; and as no other choice is left us, we may fairly assume that the proper name of this prince was Cyrus and that he was buried at Murgab. An evident connection seems to exist between the above mentioned Egyptian head-dress and some hieroglyphic inscriptions of whom the Baron de Bode has seen a rough copy at Ispahan and after which no subsequent traveller has made enquiries.

Dr. Andreas passing to the country south of the road from Bushire to Shiraz remarked that the whole tract of country lying between the roads Bushire-Shiraz—Kerman, the road Kerman—Bunder Abbas and the sea must be considered as alm ost totally unsurveyed. Of the two roads which lead from Shiraz to Bunder Abbas, the eastern one had been travelled over in its whole extent only by Pietro della Valle and Dupre. On this road we find to the west of the Derya-i-Niriz, not far from Khir, Tirdeh the birthplace of the founder of the Sassanian dynasty. The identification of this place given by the Arab historian Tabari, Dr. Andreas has been able to make through the surveys of English officers in that part of the country and embodied in a map not yet published.

Of the greatest importance is Darabjird and the neighbouring country. Here it was that Ardeshir Babegan rebelled against the King of Istakhr and more than seven hundred years before him the same thing had been, though unsuccessfully tried by the second false Smerdis, whose real name was Vahyazdata, and whose history we find recorded in the third column of the Behistun inscription. This double tentative seems to point to some peculiarity in the relations between the reigning tribes near Persepolis and those in the south-eastern parts of Persia, a peculiarity most probably resulting from the features of the country. Interesting but ruinsexisting remains of ancient cities are to be found near Darabjird; of particular importance are the towns of Forg and Tarum, further south, as we find them already mentioned by Ptolemy, and the inscription of Behistun.

On the western of the two above mentioned roads is situated the canton of Firuzabad, with considerable remains of antiquities, buildings and sculptures. This town, originally called Goor, probably the Gabra of Ptolemy, was rebuilt by Ardeshir Babegan who erected there extensive monuments and called the city Ardeshir-Khurreh, the splendour of Ardeshir. The actual name Firuzabad was given to it by the Buidsultan Azad-ed-daulet after its capture. We know through the Arabic historian Tabari that four large fire altars had been established there by Mihr Narsi, the Grand vizier of the Sassanian King Bahram Gur, for himself and his three sons, who occupied the highest dignities in the Sassanian empire.

Then there was the town of Lar, the geographical position of which had to be ascertained.

On the seashore was the town of Tahrie, most probably the once celebrated seaport of Siraf. Extensive remains of antiquity belonging partly to the Mohammedan period, partly to the Sassanian times, are found near this place. The skulls which are still lying in the rocktombs will offer a highly acceptable material to the ethnologist. For Englishmen there may be a kind of special interest for Siraf, as the story of Whittington and his cat originally referred to a boy from Siraf. Besides these topographical and archeological questions, the hydrography and ethnography of this part of the country require special attention. In the eastern parts the number and geological chains of the mountain ranges as well as the formation of the intervening valleys should be ascertained. The central granitic range was crossed by Captain Lovett at Khairabad and it is most probably connected with the granit at Kohrud, north from Ispahan. With regard to the western parts, no one has ever tried to cross and study the mountain ranges running parallel to the coast.

Of the hydrography nothing more in fact is ascertained than the mouths of a certain number of rivers flowing into the Gulf; the delineations of their course upwards on our maps being merely fanciful constructions.

As to the ethnography of Southern Farsistan exact data as to the number and names of the Turcoman tribes shou'd be collected as this element seemed to become predominant in these regions.

The Dr. then turned to the country north from the road Bushire Shiraz.

Here the celebrated Kala-i-sefid offered special interest, as sculptures and inscriptions are said to be found within its walls. It was generally believed to be the Persikai Pulai which Alexander the Great had to force before he could reach Persepolis. Dr. Andreas rather inclined to put these passes more to the east and more due north from Persepolis, and remarked that the question could only be solved on the spot, having the necessary books at hand. He would further try to fix the site of Taoke mentioned in the Periplus of Nearchus. This town was situated not far from Bushire, to the north, near the mouth of a river called Granis. It was evident that this was the same city known in later times under the name of Tawaj, and that the Granis is the same river called by the Arab geographers Ratin. These data will easily enable any traveller to ascertain the exact locality near one of the small rivers north from Bushire.

Following the coast towards the north we arrive at the old town of Genaweh, where extensive mounds with masses of masonry set in mortar, and burnt bricks indicate the site of a city of considerable antiquity.

The hydrography of this tract of country is in a deplorable confusion, and it is impossible to reconcile the statements of the Arab geographers with those which we find embodied in the best of our maps. As the Arabs are generally found to be very exact, it will be necessary to follow their indications in surveying the course of the rivers flowing through this part of the Province.

We now arrive at the mountain ranges extending between Media, Susiana and Persis and known in ancient times as the Zagros. The geography of this region has recently made considerable progress through the labours of the German botanist Hausknecht, who has travelled there for several years. The results of his travels are embodied in a map which is not yet published, but of which Dr. Andreas has obtained a copy. Dr. Hausknecht has for the first time given a more correct and detailed representation of the different mountain-ranges which composed the system of the Zagros, so we find, for instance, the Kohi Daina, which on the old maps is given as a single mountain, to be an extensive chain of considerable elevation, in appearance not unlike the Bernese Alps.

To the west of the Kohi Daina Hausknecht has discovered a considerable tributary of the Karun, the Khirsan, which flows in a north-westerly direction and joins the Karun to the East of the town of Bors.

The ethnography of these mountainous regions is of considerable interest; many of the Kurdish tribes have resided there for more than a thousand years, for instance the Koh Gilvaih, who where already known to the earliest Arab geographers. Specimens of the language of the different tribes should be obtained, in order to find out if any idiom other than Kurdish, Arabic and Turkish is existant there. The discovery of such a language would perhaps be connected with the former occupation of the country by a Turanian race, the Elamites.

It seems further of importance to find out the origin of those families which are distinguished from the other members of the tribes of Luristan by the denomination of Taifeh-i-Kadimeh, the old people.

It appears also that the Dushmen Ziyari, a tribe belonging to the Koh-Gilvaih, possess certain peculiarities which invite a fuller inquiry into their character and origin. As to the archeological monuments of the mountains, almost all of them seem to lie near the valley of the Karun. Near the Koh-i-Gerra, a mountain range north from the Karun, we find a certain number of tombs excavated in the rock and in the plain of Deshti-i-Gorab, to the north-east of the just mentioned mountains, the ruins of three cities called Salm, Tur and Iredj are marked in Haussknecht's map.

A general description of the ruins, sculptures, and inscriptions of Mal Amir has already been given by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Layard, but they evidently require a more completeexamination. The remains of Mal Amir and its vicinity belong to two different civilisations, the older ones to the Elamite, the younger to the Sassanian. These last have been rightly identified with the city of Eidedj. To the north of Mal Amir are the ruins of a large fort, called Kala-i-Gilgird. This is the castle Giligerdon mentionedby Theophylactus Simocatta which during the reign of the Sassanians was used as a state prison and was called the castle of oblivion. Here the king Kobad, the father of Khosru Anushirvan, was confined by his rebel subjects. The name Giligerdon is very interesting as it signifies city of the Gil and evidently refers to the abovementioned Koh-Gilvaih.

Descending into the plains of Susiana a number of most important ancient sites will be met by the traveller. First of all Susa, the capital of the Elamite Empire and a residence of the Achemenian dynasty; then the remains of Gundi Shapoor between Dizful and Schuster; Ram-Hormuz in the plains to the south; and Arrajan on the frontier of Chuzistan, with the remains of a bridge from the Sassanian times.

From Susiana Dr. Andreas passed to the third of the three great western Provinces of the Persian Empire, to Media.

The topography of Ekbatana, now-a-days Hamadan, will occupy a prominent place amongst the investigations Dr. Andreas intends to carry on. Dr. Andreas will especially endeavour to find out the site of the palaces of the old Median Kings, for, if sufficient funds are available, excavations carried on at Hamadan, will undoubtedly throw new light upon one of the obscurest periods of the history of Western Asia. For the history of the Median dynasty we until now can use no other sources than the meagre account and the artificial chronology of Herodotus and Ctesias; if anywhere, the annals of Dejokes and his successors are to be found at Ekbatana.

Turning to the west and visiting on the great road to Bagdad, Kongaver and Bisutûn, we come near the Turkish frontier to Zohab, Holwan, and the banks of the Diala, a district full of remains of past ages. Of particular interest is the ruin at Pai Kuli, not far from the right bank of the river. Here a large bilingual inscription of Ardeshir Babegan has been discovered by Sir Henry Rawlinson. Dr. Andreas said he had examined the fragments copied by Sir Henry and come to the conclusion that this inscription, when wholly made known, would be of as great a value for the history of the Sassanians as the inscription of Behistun has proved itself to be for the history of the Achemenian Darius. It contains the deeds and wars of the founder of the new Persian Empire and is most probably a Persian pendant to the well known Monumentum Ancyranum of Augustus. We even know that Ardeshir composed a book on that subject called the Kar Nameh, *rerum gestarum liber*; and it may be suggested that the inscription of Pai Kuli is either identical with that record of his actions or forms an epitome of it.

Before leaving Media Dr. A. pointed out the necessity of surveying the triangle between Hamadan, Teheran and Ispahan which is a complete blank in our maps. Major St. John had observed north-west from Ispahan hills of a conical shape which would point towards a volcanic origin.

After having finished his investigations in Persia Dr. Andreas intends to travel through the southern parts of Armenia. It has been proposed by the Academy to investigate the question of the true site of the Armenian capital Tigranocerta. Professor Kiepert, the well-known geographer of Berlin, a few years ago, discussed this question in a very elaborate essay and placed the Armenian city north of the Tigris at Arzen. But Professor Mommsen has shown in a brillant paper that the city must have been situated south of the Tigris, probably near the village of Kefr Ioze, visited in 1863 by Mr. Taylor, a place where coins are continually dug up in considerable quantity. Professor Kiepert has now joined the opinion of Mommsen. North West of the lake Van on the plain of Mush will be more specially surveyed. Dr. Andreas concluded by saying that he should return to Europe through the Trans Caucasian provinces of Russia, and make a stay at the Armenian cloister of Etschmiadzin, in order to study the manuscripts of Armenian historians who are of great importance in the investigation of the geography and history of Persia during the reign of the Sassanians.

The proceedings then wound up with a vote of thanks to the learned Doctor for his valuable paper.

THE NECESSITY OF BRIGADIERS-GENERAL BEING TREATED THE SAME AS COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me why in the name of common justice a Colonel commanding a regiment, as soon as he is entitled to his Colonel's allowances, is obliged to vacate his appointment and a Brigadier-General under the same circumstance is not? Don't you think it would be much better for the Service if all were treated alike? It would also solve some of the difficulties of the present day if the Brigadiers who have now been entitled to their allowances the last two or three years were sent to enjoy their well-earned and liberal pensions at home, thus giving younger men an opportunity of enjoying some of the prizes of the Service for which they have alike toiled.

JUSTICE.

THE PRIVATE ENTREE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading over the list of those who have the "private entree to Government House," I observe the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is omitted. This surely must be from carelessness on the part of the compiler of the list, for it would be difficult to assign any reason for the exclusion of the representative of one of the established Churches of the Kingdom. I am sure that all Scotchmen regard this omission as a slight on the national Church, and it is to be hoped that when the list is again revised and published, we shall have no cause of complaint. I hope the Senior Chaplain will, not from personal feelings but as a public duty, refer this matter for correction.—Yours, &c. SCOTCHMAN.

Bombay, 25th October.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my former letter, I propose that a native infantry regiment should be composed as follows, of eight companies each strength:—

1 Native Officer.
5 Havildars.
5 Naiques.
2 Buglers.
2 Drummers or Musicians.
1 Pioneer
75 Privates.

or a total of 90 rank and file per company, or 728 of all ranks (native) for one regiment.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

1 Colonel or Lieut-Colonel, Commandant.
1 Major or Lieut-Colonel, 2nd in Command.
2 Captains, one to each Wing.
4 Lieutenants, two to each Wing.
1 Adjudant (Lieutenant).
1 Medical Officer.

or a total of ten European officers per regiment.

The Commandant's duties to be as at present, the 2nd in Command to have a general supervision of both Wings, both at musketry and other duties, and to be ready to take the Commanding Officer's place during his absence.

The above officers, with the Adjutant, to be mounted.

Each Captain to command his Wing and draw the contingent allowance.

Two Lieutenants to each Wing under the Captain and to assist him both on parade and elsewhere.

The Captains and Lieutenants to be on foot.

The four Subalterns, in addition to their other duties one to perform the duties of Paymaster to the regiment (this should be taken from the Adjutant who has plenty of work of his own if he does it properly). One Subaltern to perform the duties of Quarter-master and one Subaltern to each Wing to perform the duties of an Assistant Instructor of Musketry under his Captain.

All the Subalterns (and, if possible, the Captains) to have passed through a regular musketry course at Hythe or with a British regiment in India; the former preferable.

The Adjutant (a Lieutenant) to perform all the duties of Adjutant and put recruits through a regular course of musketry before they join their companies.

All the above officers to be effective and *present* with their regiment; if absent on furlough or sick leave their places to be *at once* filled up by the senior of each grade.

Two Sub-Lieutenants to be *attached* to each regiment to learn their duties and on promotion to fill up vacancies Caused by casualties, &c., &c.

The contingent allowance for each Wing to be drawn by the Captain and in his absence by the Senior Subaltern *of the Wing* who would also command the Wing. All European officers to draw the regimental (not Staff Corps) pay of their rank with following Staff pay:—

	Regtl. pay.	Staff pay.	Total.
1 Col or Lt-Col, Comdt. .....Rs.	1,072 4	500	1,531 4
1 Lt-Col or Major, 2nd in Comd	1,032 4 or 789 3)	250 or 250	1,282 4 or 1,039 3
2 Captains, each	415 6	150	565 6
1 Lieut, Paymaster	256 10	70	326 10
1 „ Qr-Mr.....	256 10	60	316 10
2 „ Asst Instructors of Musketry, each	256 10	50	306 10
1 Lieut, Adjutant	256 10	150	406 10
4 Sub-Lieuts, each	222 12	...	222 12

The Medical Officer as at present. Each Captain to draw in addition Rs. 85 per mensem for the repair of arms, &c., of the companies of their Wing. Adjutant to draw Rs. 50 a month office allowance. Paymaster Rs. 30 and Quarter-Master Rs. 20 for the above, in addition to their Staff pay.

Now, how to obtain officers for each regiment. Let a commission be *at once* offered to the sons of officers in the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Services, between the age of 17 and 22, at present *in this country* who are medically fit and can pass the examination for a commission formerly required at Addiscombe or Sandhurst. These on passing to be at once sent as Sub Lieutenants to native regiments. While there, they must pass Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, go through the garrison course, also complete musketry course with a British regiment. Having done this, promote to Lieutenant and post to regiments to fill vacancies by seniority. After a certain time, say two years, stop all probationers from British regiments to join the Staff Corps, but to obtain officers for the Indian service, let a certain number of nominations, according to requirement, be given half yearly for competition to the sons of all officers in the British Indian, Civil and Uncovenanted Services: these to pass a competitive entrance examination for admission *at home* to a military college, (such as Addiscombe or Sandhurst was,) to be open to age from 16 to 19, remain there eighteen months or two years, pass *all* examinations now required (except language). On their passing out half yearly be promoted to Sub-Lieutenant and sent out at *once* to India to join a native regiment, after he passes in the native language, drill, &c. (which should all be done in a year at most) promote to Lieutenant from date of his Sub-Lieutenancy and post to a native regiment to fill a vacancy. The number of nominations and Cadets to be regulated, as formerly, by number of vacancies. All officers to be posted *permanently* to regiments and succeed to the vacancies in them if considered qualified. Exchanges to be permitted among the

THE CASTALIA.

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

PARIS, Sept. 28.

I DEDICATE these lines to the bad sailors who, like myself, entertain for the sea neither the lyrical enthusiasm of Byron nor the glorious passion of Nelson, nor the ardent longings of Sourkouf, and who embark on a vessel with the resignation of despair. It was for the sake of these, whose name is legion and whose ranks are recruited from all countries, all ages, and both sexes, that I wished to make trial of the Castalia, and that I crossed from Dover to Calais on Saturday morning. My passage from Calais to Dover a few days before had been a very disagreeable one. I was victorious during the first half of the journey, but during the other half the sea took its revenge, and I landed on Dover Pier with that greenish hue characteristic of bad sailors after any voyage. On our arrival at Dover, and when we had settled ourselves in a railway carriage for London, we were shown the Castalia at a distance, which had left Calais at the same time as we had, and was entering Dover Harbour a quarter of an hour after the departure of our train. The Castalia, in fact, often takes three-quarters of an hour more than the mail steamer in making the passage. Thus, her passengers cannot rely on catching the 3-40 train from Dover to London, while those who wish to cross in her have to leave London at night and sleep at Dover, since, in order to reach Calais in time for the 12-30 train, the Castalia has to leave Dover at 9—that is to say, half an hour before the arrival of the first train. This, it will easily be understood, prevents many persons from patronizing her. To go by the Castalia, in short, obliges you in any case to pass the night at Dover. I could not reconcile myself to this prospect during my stay in London, and I resolved not to shrink from crossing by the ordinary boat. It happened, however, that I was at leisure in the evening preceding my intended departure, and I therefore started at once for Dover.

Arriving at Dover at 8-45, I hesitated afresh. Everybody was hurrying to the boat, the sea appeared tolerably calm, the wind still, and I said to myself that in two hours I should have crossed the Channel, and that, whatever might be the excellencies of the Castalia, the railway on the other side of the Straits must be decidedly preferable. On the point, however, of embarking, I asked a sailor, "How is the sea?" "Pretty well," he replied; "but the wind is freshening, and there is every prospect of its being worse to-morrow." This answer, which ought to have driven me on to the boat, changed my ideas. I rebuked myself for my weakness, and reflected that by making the experiment the next day I might qualify myself for giving an opinion to others as to whether the Castalia was really the fine ship she was asserted to be. I accordingly returned to the hotel, and soon heard the whistle which announced the steamer's departure. When in bed an hour and a half afterwards I said to myself, "Had I gone it would now have been all over." I should add that the night increased my regret. The sailor's prediction was realized. The wind rose, the windows rattled, and there was a dismal moaning in the chimneys. The next morning the appearance of the sea was certainly not reassuring. Under the verandah of the hotel the passengers who were going by the Castalia were pensively watching a tug taking a sailing, vessel out of the Roads. Both were executing a terrible *cavacan* and I noticed some ladies turning away their heads as if the very sight of these capers would make them sea-sick.

Towards 9 o'clock we went on board. The Castalia was behind the Drawbridge in perfectly calm water. I went down to a cabin, lay down, and made every provision for sea-sickness. The Castalia began to move. I felt that we were leaving the harbour. A slight movement forward which became more marked for a certain time, seemed to me the prelude of the dance. This movement, however, continued without being complicated by rolling. The ship rose and fell slowly and methodically, without shock, like a cradle. I felt sleep coming over me, and strange to say, it was against this I struggled, for I reflected that if I slept my observations would be at an end. I took a book—a dry book, be it understood—and sleep again crept over me. I then got up, looked out of the window, and, contrary to my invariable experience the sight of the agitated sea did not affect me. I then went on to the bridge. The sea had become calmer. I had been an hour out, and I was able to remain on the bridge without descending, watching, talking, and only occasionally sitting down. It was thus I reached Calais, having for the first time in my life enjoyed the sight of the Channel, and fancying that for a bagatelle I should not mind a voyage to India. This demonstration, however, was incomplete. I completed it at Calais, then at Paris. Out of the 42 passengers of the Castalia not one had been ill; out of six passengers of the mail steamer whom I questioned, only two had not succumbed to the effects of the passage. In Paris I asked four travellers by the Folkestone route how they had fared: all of them had been prostrate with sea-sickness.

This is the truth respecting the qualities of the Castalia; but, nevertheless, it is feared that the vessel will not long continue to be a benefit to those who are affected by the sea. On both sides of the Channel the Railway Companies oppose her, for, in order to correspond with her, the departures of the trains would have to be advanced or retarded, unless indeed she could be provided with more powerful engines. The opposition to the Castalia will, in any case, be overcome with difficulty, and people must embark in her, as it were, *sub rosâ*. The inconvenience, however, is such that those who are affected by the passage may, perhaps, in the end succeed in convincing the Companies that the continuance of the service is essential to travellers. There is doubtless a difficulty, but one very worthy to be solved.

FRENCH HOLIDAY SPORTS.

(Daily News.)

RALLIE-PAPIER.

A FINE sunny spot on the racecourse at Vincennes, two dozen cavalry officers and half as many civilians, all mounted and in sporting attire; a couple of officers riding a little apart from the rest, and girt each with a couple of large linen bags—here you have all the elements of a *Rallie Papier*, or mounted paper chase. It is an old sport in England; a new one in France, and not very popular except in the army. Even officers would prefer to hunt the fox or the hare, but expense stands in the way, because foxes and hares, being undiscriminating animals, are apt to run right across country without reckoning whether they take their pursuers over fields of rising wheat or through private kitchen gardens. In September there is no rising wheat to make account of, but there are plenty of vineyards, and a French fox would only have to take refuge in one of them in order to place his persecutors between the disagreeable alternatives of letting him alone, or of incurring damages too big to reckon, to say nothing of the chance of stirring up a whole district of infuriated viniculturists on their path. A human hare or fox can choose his ground, and if he occasionally picks it in such wise as would have delighted Leech's little snob, who loved "a prime turnpike road all the way," there is this to be said, that turnpike roads convey to a Frenchman's mind no idea of ridicule. On the contrary, road has a more dashing sound about it than turf, and offers more dangers. If you come down on the grass you get bumps; if you come in for a cropper on a sun-baked macadamized highway, you may break your own neck and your horse's knees. However road or turf, field or wood, the great point is to gallop. Ride far if you can, but at any rate, ride fast while you can. Don't spare the spurs, make a noise with your whip, cover your horse with foam, halloo at the pitch of your voice, and if nature has endowed you with musical talents, too- defiant blasts with a French horn at every object of interest on your way—cows, church-steeples, peasant maids, and stray dogs—for such is sport.

Sport, indeed, if by the term enjoyment be meant, for where would it be possible to find two score of men taking greater pleasure in the pastime before them than those whom we have introduced? On their moustached faces, brightened by the rays of the morning sun, gleams the buoyant purpose of making the best of whatever may be in store—fun or peril. There is no lack of *pose* either, for there are plenty of bystanders looking on, and Frenchmen dearly love to "show off" in such cases. They canse their horses to curvet lean over on one side of their saddles, ostensibly to see whether the girths are fast, but really so as to strike out one leg straight and exhibit the beautiful tightness of buckskin breeches, they smoke cigarettes while their mounts are shying, and thereby display their nerve; and they miss no occasion of making grand bows to on-looking ladies, who will be bound to admire the consummate grace with which they whisk their hats down to the level of their knees, just as if they were shaking rainwater out of them. All is not mere show, however, for, see, the Master of the Hunt—wife with brown felt wideawake and cock's plume—draws his watch, and signals to the two "hares" that it is time to be starting. They are to have ten minutes law, and on the strength of it move off at an amble as if they had a whole day before them. As they go each man pins to his shoulder a white flower which, like the fox's brush in a real hunt, is to be the prize of the first in at the death; and assuredly any one, judging by the pace of the two bagsmen at starting, would back them to lose these favours within an hour's time. But be wary of judging by appearances, for scarcely have the two "hares" turned out of sight of their pursuers behind an adjoining clump of oaks than they set to galloping like mad, so as to put at once the greatest possible distance between them and the field. Among schoolboys these tactics have long ago been condemned as conducing to the certain exhaustion and capture of the hares; but from the French point of view nothing could be nicer for a long gallop ending in failure is most profitable for all concerned. Five minutes elapse after the bagsmen have departed, and everybody is already impatient to be off, but at the sixth minute the unexpected arrival of two ravishing sportswomen changes the aspect of affairs. A high military dignitary, aged sixty or so, canters on to the ground with his blooming young wife aged twenty or thereabouts, and with his wife's married sister, who is equally blooming. Truly a pretty pair they make these pretty Frenchwomen, with their close habits of fine cloth fitting black habits, adorned by a bright carnation. It is a treat to see them ride compcsedly on to the ground with that air of predestined queenship over man which every French woman carries about with her from her girlhood and look how naturally all those Frenchmen acknowledge the queenship. What a sudden pulling up of shirt collars, adjustment of neck ties, twirling of moustaches, and darting of sidelong glances. The two comely Amazons distribute nods and smiles right and left, exchange a word of banter here and there in reply to an epigram, and move, as a matter of course, to the places of honour on either side of the M. H. with the cock's feather, who, finding himself thus made a sandwich of, reddens appolectically with pleasure. But by the time these preliminaries have been effected the moment has come for starting. The M. H. draws his watch and yells, "A la chasse, messieurs!" three of the sportsmen provided with horns strike up each a different tune, which expires before fifty yards have been cleared, by reason of failing breath on the part of the players. Needless to say that every man has started off at racing gallop, "stomach to earth," as the picturesque saying is, and the scurring of hoofs makes a resounding din like the pelting of giant hailstones.

Where are they going, all these valiant and precipitate people—out away to the plain of St. Maur, where a good half-hour's gallop can be had without a check? Not they. The "hares" would be no true Frenchmen if they did not lead the field straight off to the nearest village, in order that there may be some few spectators at least of the equestrian prowess about to be performed. Down half a mile of rutty road lies the "scent" of torn paper, then across a ploughed field, then across some stubble, and then—oh, horror!—comes a hedge and ditch about five feet wide. There is an immediate check, and a general conference, enlivened by some more tooting by the gentlemen with the horns. Opinions are divided. Some hold that the "hares," bold to the point of rashness, really cleared this unpleasant obstacle; others—the shrewd heads of the party—contend that they only made believe to jump, and treacherously scattered scent on either side of the hedge in order to inveigle the field into a trap. These Nimrods, declining to be trapped, prudently slink off to a gate discernible a few hundred yards down the road; but the others, fired to recklessness by the presence of the two ladies, decided to go at the hedge *coute que coute*. The M. H. is the first to go, but without his horse, for this cautious beast, backing at the last moment, shoots its rider straight over its ears. One of the horsemen follows, and is landed somehow on his knees with his instrument bent like a child's tin trumpet. Two others without horns meet with fates identical, but a fifth cavalier with a horn, having got safely over the difficulty, proceeds to play *Le Roi Dagobert* with such triumphal lustiness that he instils emulation into all the other riders present, including the ladies. Thanks to him the rest get over with no more than a little jolting, and cantering away to the right, they presently rejoin their companions, who had taken to the road, and who at sight of the riders who have had croppers, loudly and feelingly extol the wisdom which kept them from needlessly courting peril in the pursuit of pleasure. The gallop is resumed, but abruptly it stops for lack of scent. Why this check? Conjecture is rife, and a dozen horsemen spin away in different directions—to the music of horns as usual—to try and get on the track again. Unfortunately there is no find as regards scent, for a horsemen excitedly returns to say that the two "hares" have been arrested by a *garde-champetre* for trespassing on municipal property, and that they are at present engaged in furnishing their names, addresses, and proofs of identity in the midst of a clamorous throng of indignant villagers, who look upon *Rallie-Papier* as "fool's sport." Of course, the whole field make off in the direction of the village indicated, and there they come upon the striking, but not uncommon, spectacle of a functionary—half peasant, half policeman—rigged out in a cocked hat, a blue blouse, wooden shoes, a sword, and a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles —cross-questioning a pair of discomfited riders on their means of existence, residences, antecedents, &c., and consigning all their answers on a sheet of stamped paper which is called *process-verbal*, and costs two francs. This particular *garde-champetre* is not a bad man, however, for a sworn enemy to sport. He even likes it in a way, for when he has completed his *process-verbal* and requested the two hares to sign it, he raises his cooked hat with a grace which only a Frenchman can display, and says placidly, "Now that I have done my duty, gentlemen, you may resume your game; only keep off municipal land, and don't forget to come to the Mairie next Monday at noon to pay your fines."

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

(From a Correspondent of the "Times.")

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

YESTERDAY marked a crisis in American politics. The New York Democratic Convention was to determine, in a large measure, what should be the policy of that Party on the Currency question. Upon its resolves on that issue depended principally the chances of Democratic success in the elections of this fall and in the Presidential election of 1876; for it may be taken for granted that a majority of the people are willing to give the Democrats a trial if they can be trusted on this one point The Democratic leade rs in Ohio had committed that representative Western State most emphatically to the wildest ideas of inflation, and last week the Pennsylvania Convention of the Party even outdid Ohio in its hostility to the resumption of specie payments and in its declarations in favour of an irredeemable currency. The bold position taken by these States was undoubtedly calculated to strengthen very materially whatever inflation proclivities might exist in the Party in other localities, and, therefore, an answer to the question, What course will New York take? has been awaited with intense interest by both Parties; for the Republicans and Democrats alike understood that upon this more than anything else depended their chances in the elections of this year and next.

The Convention yesterday declared in the most emphatic terms in favour of "hard money" and the speedy resumption of specie payments. The "platform" of principles reiterates the explicit declarations of the Democratic National Convention of 1872 in favour of a convertible currency and resumption, which is a hard hit at the consistency of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Conventions, and affirms that no other policy can accord with the immemorial traditions of the Democratic Party. The currency revolution is a direct appeal to the consistency of the Party on one of its most cardinal points of policy, and the Convention has left the Party in either State no alternative but either to stand with New York in firm adherence to the historical ideas of Democracy or to surrender those ideas and risk a split in the Party that would throw the Presidential election into the hands of the Republicans. It may be that the firm stand thus taken will disturb the future harmony of the party, and, indeed, so divide it as to destroy its chances of success at the election of next year; but this seems improbable, for the Inflation faction is really strong in but few States. Should that, however, be the result, the success of the Republicans, upon a Resumption platform, would be assured; in any event, therefore, the result of yesterday's Convention is favourable to the ultimate ascendency of a sound currency policy under one Party or the other.

It is not impossible that the political interest in this question may abate before the heat of the Presidential contest is reached. It was doubtless a great mistake in practical politics to force the issue into the commanding prominence it at present holds. It is not a question calculated to awaken popular enthusiasm, for it is theoretic, cold and abstruse. Opinion differs widely upon it in different sections, and it was therefore calculated to create party divisions. It is dangerous to submit it to popular arbitration, for the masses do not understand it, and are too liable to pronounce in favour of errors which would bring serious disaster on the country and ruin upon the party responsible for them. A broad basis, too, for the present issue has been already laid in the Acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, so that the present agitation is an attempt to undertake, *de novo*, a work already far progressed towards completion when much more important matters need attention; indeed, there is a strong suspicion that this question has been given its present prominence for the purpose of diverting attention from the great changes of policy and great reforms in administration imperatively needed, but which the politicians are reluctant to encourage, because their adoption would be fatal to their aspirations and corrupt cupidity. For these reasons it is not improbable that, after the fall elections of this year, less attention may be paid to the currency issue, and more to the questions of diminished taxation, purgation of offices, and possibly also of tariff reform, questions which the panic and its subsequent sufferings and the recent revelations of official corruption have caused the people to weigh with intense earnestness. Governor Tilden's success in getting the New York Convention to endorse the "hard money" policy will give him a transcendant influence in his Party; and as he has made a national reputation in rooting out official abuses and thereby effecting large reductions of taxation, his great influence is likely to be exerted with much effect in diverting attention toward these more needful and more popular points of policy.

It is important that the measures favoured by the ultra-Inflationists who carried the Conventions in Ohio and Pennsylvania should be fully comprehended in Europe; for it is a matter which vitally concerns foreign investors in our securities, and one on which they should have something to say. This is much more than a question as to mere forms of currency. It is one of good faith in respect to a vast amount of national, corporate, and other obligations. It is proposed that the lawful money of the country shall consist exclusively of notes issued by the Government, bearing certain denominations of value, and declaring that they are receivable in payment of all debts. The notes would contain no promise of payment or redemption in gold or silver, but would be made convertible on demand into a Government bond, bearing 3 65 100 per cent. interest, the principal and interest of said bonds being payable in said notes, and the bonds to be convertible on demand into notes. As it is held by this faction that the principal of the Five-twenty Debt was never intended to be paid in gold, they would call in for payment the whole of that class of bonds, at present amounting to dirs. 960,000,000 and issue in payment the new notes. This currency would also be used in the payment of a large class of corpo. rate securities, and city securities made by their conditions of issue specifically payable in specie, and would, in short, be the medium of settlement on all contracts not by their express terms calling for gold.

If, therefore, there were any real probability of this scheme being ultimately adopted by Congress, the prospect would be a serious one, not only to the vested interests of our own people but also to the investors of Great Britain and on the Continent, who hold probably not less than dirs. 2,500,000,000 of American obligations. Is there, then, any possibility of this policy receiving legislative sanction? Not if the American people are one-half as honest as they are generally reputed to be; not if they are half as intelligent in the perception of their true interest as they have always shown themselves to be. The success the idea has met with in Ohio and Pennsylvania is more apparent than real. It is due to the scheming of a few demagogic politicians in the Conventions rather than to any popular demand, and it would not be a very hazardous prediction to assert that, when the enormous danger and the essential dishonesty of the policy came to be generally exposed, its authors would be consigned to political oblivion. The fact is, the political fathers of this scheme have altogether underrated the moral quality of our voting masses. They have thought to win them through a temptation to repudiate honest but burdensome debts; but no one familiar with the instincts of our people will cherish any apprehension that the bait will be taken. Nine-tenths of the Press of the country are opposed to this form of inflation, and there in not much chance for remoulding such a mass of opposition between now and the Presidential election. Moreover, behind all these problems of opinion there stands the great question whether such Inflation would be Constitutional, and, so long as the Constitution remains as it now is, and while the Supreme Court retains its present *Personnel*, this question would beyond all doubt be decided against the proposed currency. Upon the whole, then, while this issue may possibly continue to excite a great deal of discussion, and while Inflation after the Kelley-Allen model may even receive further endorsement at the hands of State Conventions yet the chances can hardly be regarded as one in a hundred that it will ever receive permanent legal sanction.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CHALLENGER.

(From "Daily News" Special Correspondent.)

HONOLULU, August 11.

AFTER taking in an extra quantity of coal, and provisions supposed to last till November next, we left Yokohama at 3-30 p.m. on June 16th, under steam, bound for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. We intended to take a line of soundings, if possible, from Yokohama due east to the 155th meridian of west longitude, and between the 35th and 36th parallel of north latitude. This, however, we were unable to accomplish on account of the wind, but the nearest line that could be taken was completed. The first sounding obtained was due east, about 40 miles, off No Sima Lighthouse, in 1875 fathoms, with a bottom of grey mud, the temperature being there 35.2 deg. The trawl was then put over, and serial temperat ures obtained to a depth of 1,500 fathoms. At 3-30 the trawl came up containing, in addition to several sp ecimens of shrimps, fishes, starfishes, and holothurie, a new hydroid and a quantity of pumice stone and manganese. All sail was then made to the eastward. The first and the second soundings were obtained in positions slightly southward of the 35th parallel. After a run of about 180 miles we sounded (second time) in 3,950 fathoms, with a bottom of red clay, and too deep to dredge or trawl; when serial temperatures had been obtained, we made all plain sail to the eastward. On June 18th, before sounding, we committed to the deep the body of J. Macdonald, who died suddenly just before noon on the previous day.

From the 18th to the 29th the line of soundings was kept well between the two parallels, the greatest distance in latitude between the two soundings being about 30 miles. During this time six soundings were obtained at various depths; five specimens of the bottom were found to be red clay, the other light brown and brown mud. The temperatures at the bottom remained between 34.5 degrees and 35 degrees, and the temperature was very regular, excepting on the 26th, when there was discovered colder water at about 400 fathoms. The greatest depth of these six soundings was on June 19th, when it amounted to 3,650 fathoms, the others were 2,900, 2,300, 2,575, 2,890 fathoms respectively, so that the last four may be considered very regular. On the 21st we dredged, but unfortunately at 4.30 p.m. on heaving in the trawl the rope parted on deck, losing, in additon to the trawl and weights about 2,000 fathoms of rope. On the following day at daylight, a fresh trawl was put over the side, and as soon as the rope had run out to 1,400 fathoms, it fouled in the rope rack, and carried away, so there was another loss. The following day after sounding, another trawl was used, and this time more successful, as it came up containing a quantity of pumice stone and manganese, and a number of sponges and holothuriæ. We now ran until the 26th without trawling, when the trawl was paid out and 3,700 fathoms of rope veered; it had not been down, however, more than three hours when the rope parted near a block on deck on the port side, and everything was lost. Fresh rope was brought up, and small surface nets attached to it, and a weight of about 1½ cwt., and the Baillie machine attached to the end of it; the rope was then paid out to 3,000 fathoms, and after remaining over a few hours was hove in without carrying away. We trawled again on the 28th when almost the same specimens were obtained as at the previous trawling.

The weather during these ten days had been very unfavourable, not as regards head and strong winds, but the atmosphere had been every damp with nasty mists and heavy fogs—so much so that a good specimen of summer Pacific weather. On account of the thick weather sights could not be obtained for a few days to correct the D. R. position. On June 30th we edged to the north of 36 deg. N. lat., and gradually fell off to the northward until we reached a position 38 deg. 9 min. N. lat., 156 deg. 25 min. W. long. During this time nine soundings were obtained varying from 2,050 fathoms to 3,125 fathoms. This latter depth was obtained on the 14th. Two soundings were obtained on July 3 and 5 in 3,000 and 3,050 fathoms, and with the exception of these the depths on the whole have not been very considerable. The nature of the bottom of six of these soundings is red clay and red mud, two of brown mud, and the other grey ooze. The temperature at the bottom has ranged between 33·9 deg and 34·7 deg. Serial temperatures were obtained on each occasion to 1,500 fathoms when the temperature remained constant from that depth to the bottom. On the 12th a good thermometer was accidentally broken; it had been in use as a bottom thermometer for the last nine months, and on the last cruise came up unbroken, notwithstanding the pressure of water at a depth of 4,500 fathoms. The weather during this time had improved vastly; we seemed to have cleared away from the region of mists and fogs. The dredging between June 29 and July 14 was a little more satisfactory than during the first part of the cruize. On June 30 a new style of dredging was adopted by attaching small surface nets to the rope at distances of 500 and 1,000 fathoms from the bottom. However, they did very little good, as when the rope was hove in they came up full. The trawl was used on July 2 in 2,050 fathoms, when it came up containing numerous specimens of sponges, starfishes, prawns, holothuriæ, fish umbellularia, some pieces of pumice stone, and a quantity of mud. The following day the surface nets were again used, when a few macrocospic animals where obtained. To-day we crossed the 180th meridian, and having to change one day so that our time should be behind instead of before Greenwich mean time, we made two Sundays on the 4th July. On Monday, July 5, we obtained a haul of some pumice stone, manganese, worms, sponges, and a hydroid from a depth of 2,900 fathoms. Some trouble was caused in "heaving in," as the accumulators were stretched to their utmost tension, and a strand was found in the robe at 3,000, fathoms mark, and when the net reached the surface it was found to be much torn. On July 9 the small trawl was put over the side, and a thousand fathoms of rope veered, but was hove in again, as there was too much sea on to risk a trawl and so many fathoms of rope. The small dredge was used on the 14th, and a haul obtained in 3,125 fathoms, when it came up, containing a bryozoa, some sponges, and a few manganese stones.

We now altered the course from Honolulu, being in lat. 38 deg. 9 min. N., long. 156 deg. 25 min. W., and made a south-easterly course, and the following day made all plain sail to a south-easterly wind to economise the coal. However, on the 16th, the wind falling light, and having reached the 155th meridian, we proceeded under steam. After sounding in 3,025 fathoms, the trawl was put over, but owing to the great strain on the rope it parted, and the rope and the trawl were left at the bottom. On the 19th and 21st, soundings were obtained in 2,850 and 2,950 fathoms, the bottom consisting of red mud and clay. On the following day we kept on our course to an easterly wind, expecting, however, a smart breeze from the north-east, but for the remainder of the cruise the wind did not shift a couple of points to the northwards of eastward. On the 23rd and 24th we sounded in 2,575 and 2,775 fathoms; one red mud, the other red clay bottom On both occasions serial temperatures were obtained. Tow nets were used on the 23rd, and sent to a depth 500 fathoms from the bottom, and very little obtained in them. All sail was then made for Woahoo to a fresh breeze, which became occasionally very squally, a heavy squall passing over about 11 p.m. on Sunday, 25th.

On the following day we obtained our last deep sounding in 2,225 fathoms red mud and tow nets put over at 1,000 fathoms from the bottom. Evidently we had reached the rising ground of the Sandwich Islands, there being a difference of 550 fathoms between this and our last sounding. After completing serial temperature all plain sail was made for Honolulu. On the following day, at daylight, the island of Mowtoi was seen right ahead, and Woahoo on the starboard bow. Our course was then altered for the passage between the two islands, and at 8 a.m. we proceeded under steam, obtained a sounding in 310 fathoms rock bottom, and put the trawl over. At 10 the trawl was hove up, but with great difficulty, on account of the rocky nature of the bottom, the rope repeatedly fouling. We then made all plain sail, and steamed ahead. After rounding Diamond Point we sighted the U.S.S. Pensacola (bearing a Rear Admiral's flag) lying at anchor in the bay, and at 2,30 p.m. we dropped anchor outside the bar. After having been informed that there was plenty of space for us inside the bar, the pilot came on board and took us in, where we moored head and stern, the former towards the pier, the latter towards the reef, all ready for taking in a cargo of coal.

On Monday, August 2nd, the French and American Ministers paid a visit to the ship, and also the Governor of Honolulu; and on the following day King Kalakaua and his suite came on board. As he left the shore the men of the Petrel and this ship manned yards, and on coming over the ship's side our band played the Hawaiian National Anthem. He seemed highly interested with the dredging and sounding apparatus which had been previously rigged at the mainyard arm. A sinker was placed on the sounding-rod and lowered over the side to show how it is detached from the rod immediately on reaching the bottom. After visiting the other parts of the ship he had his portrait taken on the quarter-deck with the native and officers of the ship. Having partaken of a light luncheon he left for the shore at 2,30 p.m. He and his brother were dressed in plain black suits of cloth and straw hats, each wearing a star on the breast. It was our intention to go to the Marquesas Islands, but since our arrival a barque arrived bringing news that the Europeans had been massacred by the natives and that three French men-of-war had proceeded thither from Tahiti to quell the disturbances; the exact particulars are not known at present. However, it would be useless attempting to go there for exploring purposes, as our appearance might only irritate the natives. No further alteration has been made in the route as yet. We leave this post on Wednesday, August 11, at daylight for Tahiti. The weather during our stay has been most delightful. Several parties have been exploring the island for specimens of botany, &c., while others have been dredging off the reefs for coral. Numbers of visits have been paid to the "Gap," a large ravine about 4 or 5 miles to the northward of Honolulu; the scenery in some parts being similar to the rising ground behind Levuka in Fiji. Below the precipices at the "Gap" there is a fine level verdant plain running down to the sea beach. This plain is the prettiest part of the island, and here the natives say that the first Kamehameha gained his final victory by driving the opponents down the steep precipice. The great pastime here is horse riding; the natives ride to perfection both men and women, but very few women ride with the side saddle; when on horseback they are decorated with an abundance of leaves of the ginger tree which send forth a pleasant odour; they also trim their straw hats with a band of bright yellow and scarlet everlasting flowers which give them rather a gay appearance.

From Hong Kong to this port we have made nearly 10,000 miles, making a total of nearly 46,000 miles. On the 7th a steamer arrived from Hilo with news that Her Majesty's ship Repulse, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hon. Arthur A. L. P. Cochrane, was lying at that port and expected to arrive here about the 12th August. Letters may be addressed to Valparaiso *via* Liverpool, up to 22nd October; to Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan *via* Liverpool, until 20th November. Should the ship not call at Sandy Point, these letters will be forwarded to meet us at Monte Video in January next.

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